Numb. 447

The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

From Thursday September 9. to Monday September 13. 1708.

Genoa, August 30. *N. S.*

A Courier whom the Duke of Savoy had diſpatch'd to Barcelona, arrived here yeſterday in his return from that Place. He brings Letters from the Confederate Army of the 20th Inſtant, dated from the Camp at Cervera, where they had continu'd ſeveral Days, within 3 Leagues of the Enemy, who were ſtill entrench'd in their Camp at Agremont. Theſe Letters adviſe, that Marſhal Staremberg intended to march his Army into a Camp which he had mark'd out for them within a League and a half of the Enemy, and that he had drawn together all his Forces, except two ſmall Garriſons in Tarragona and Girone, and a few Troops that guarded the Paſſes on the Mountains, with a deſign to attack the Enemy, if he found an opportunity of doing it with Advantage. The ſame Letters add, that he is ſuperior in Horſe to the French Army, who ſeem willing to decline any further Action this Summer. The Duke of Orleans will be reinforc'd by the Detachment under the Chevalier d'Aſfelt, who has Orders to join him with all Expedition. The Courier who brings theſe Letters confirms the Reduction of Sardinia to the Obedience of his Catholick Majeſty, having met a Veſſel going into Barcelona with the News of it, as he was coming away.

Vienna, Sept. 5. *N. S.* The Letters from the King of Sweden's Camp at Mohilow, of the 25th of July, bring a very full and particular Relation of the late Action with the Muſcovites, in paſſing the Wabitz, a little River that falls into the Nieper. According to this Relation, the loſs of the Swedes amounts to 265 killed, and 1028 wounded. They compute the Loſs of the Muſcovites to be 4000 killed, and a great number wounded. They made few or no Priſoners, the Officers of the Swediſh Army not being able to reſtrain the Fury of their Soldiers. After the Action, the Muſcovites retired over the Nieper, and broke down all the Bridges, except one at Schlow, which they left guarded by a ſmall Body of Men, the main of their Army marching further into the Country, and as the Swedes conjecture, to Smolensko. The King of Sweden intended to follow them as ſoon as the reſt of his Army was come up, being then at Liberty to paſs the Nieper when he pleaſed. Thoſe Letters add, that a great many German Officers came over to them daily; and that the Muſcovites were grown ſo ſuſpicious of the Germans, that they would not any longer intruſt them with any Command or Guard of importance, laying the Loſs of the laſt Battel to their Charge. There are freſher Advices of the 28th of July, which ſay, that ſome of the Swediſh Army had actually paſs'd the Nieper without any oppoſition. The Emperor has received from the College of Cardinals an Anſwer to the Circular Letter he ſent to every one of them in particular, with his Manifeſto relating to the Pretenſions of the Roman Empire to the Dutchies of Parma and Placentia; in which they endeavour to extenuate the Pope's partiality to the Houſe of Bourbon, in the preſent Wars with that of Auſtria; to aſſert the Pope's Sovereignty over the Dutchies of Parma and Placentia, and to repreſent the Proceedings of the Emperor and his Catholick Majeſty in their late Conqueſts in Italy, as Invaſions of the Rights of the Holy See. They ſay, that the deſign of their Anſwer is, to remove the prejudice which they judge his Imperial Majeſty has conceived againſt the Pope, as being a declared Enemy to the Houſe of Auſtria; which, they pretend, is entirely owing to the unſeaſonable breaking off of all Commerce between the two Courts; the Pope's Enemies having by that means an advantage to miſrepreſent his Actions and Intentions, and his Holineſs not having an opportunity to undeceive his Imperial Majeſty of what has been falſly ſuggeſted to him; whereas they, who have daily Opportunities of knowing more intimately the mind of their Holy Father, can ſafely vouch for his hearty Paternal Zeal for the Welfare and Proſperity of the Houſe of Auſtria. They deſire his Imperial Majeſty will not look upon the Pope's annulling the Agreement made by the Imperial Commiſſaries with the States of Parma and Placentia for Contributions to the German Troops, as any Encroachment on the Rights of the Emperor and Empire; but an aſſerting of his own; ſince it is very well known that for theſe three laſt Ages thoſe Dutchies have been held as Fees of the Holy See, and the Poſſeſſors of them have paid an yearly Acknowledgment to the Apoſtolical Treaſury. They complain of ſome diſreſpectful Terms uſed in the Manifeſto, which ſome of their number, they ſay, could not read without ſhedding Tears, and all of them were grievouſly afflicted to ſee things ſo Sacred treated in ſo light a manner by thoſe who profeſs themſelves Members of their Church. It is to the encouragement of ſuch Sentiments of Diſrepect and Diſloyalty to the Paſtors of the Church, that they aſcribe the Violence lately done to the Holy See by the German Troops, in ſeizing the Town of Commacchio; and by the Government of Naples and Milan, in Sequeſtring the Revenues of ſuch Eccleſiaſticks as do not reſide in thoſe Countries. They hope his Imperial Majeſty will, by his own Authority, do Juſtice to the Holy See in the former Point; and, by his powerful Interceſſion, procure a Redreſs in the latter. In the laſt place, they requeſt his Imperial Majeſty to follow ſuch Counſels as may incline him to reſtore Peace and Tranquillity to the Church; that they, inſtead of being obliged to repel Force by Force, may be at liberty peaceably and ſafely to offer up their Prayers for the Happineſs and long Continuance of his Reign. This Letter bears date the 12th of Auguſt, and is ſigned in the Name of the College, by the three following Cardinals, as Heads of the three Orders; Cardinal Carpegna, as eldeſt Cardinal-Biſhop, in the abſence of Cardinals Bouillon and Acciaioli; Cardinal Mareſcotti, as eldeſt Cardinal-Prieſt; and Cardinal Panfili, as the firſt of the Cardinal-Deacons.

Berne, Sept. 8. *N. S.* By Letters from Turin of the 29th paſt, we have Advice, that the Batteries before Feneſtrelles were finiſh'd, and wou'd begin to play the next Day; that the Duke of Savoy hop'd in three or four more to be Maſter of the Place; that the Marſhal de Villars was ſtill hovering about it with his Army, and every Day made ſome new Attempt to throw Succours into the Town; but that the Avenues were ſo well guarded, that it was thought impoſſible for him to ſucceed. By Letters of the firſt Inſtant, arriv'd this Day from the Duke of Savoy's Camp at Balbetet, we are informed, that Feneſtrelles was taken on the 31ſt paſt, and the Garriſon, which was reduc'd to about 800 Men, made Priſoners of War.

Journal from the Camp before Liſle.

September 10. *N. S.* Lieutenant-General Sparr continu'd in the Trenches, and the Relief was brought on by Major-General Zoutland, and Sir Richard Temple, and Monſieur Boiſſet, Brigadiers, being 5 Battalions for the Right, and 6 for the Left. A Major with 300 Granadiers was order'd to attack the Place of Arms, form'd by the Cover'd-way of the Counterguard, and that of the Body of the Place oppoſite to the Breach, which was perform'd with good Succeſs; but as our Men were beginning to make a Lodgment, the Enemy came upon them with a much Superior Force, and oblig'd them to retire, having kill'd the Major, wounded the two Captains and a Lieutenant, and ſeveral of the Men who cover'd the Retreat of the Workmen. We ad anced the Sap conſiderably along the Cover'd-way oppoſite to the Breach, and made a good Lodgment in the Cover'd-way along the ſide of the Counterguard, and another Lodgment in the Cover'd way of the Horn-work on the Left. On the Right the Saps were advanc'd within 10 Paces of the Cover'd-way of the Grand Breach. A new Battery was likewiſe begun, in order to ruin the Flank of the broken Face of the Horn-work on the Right. In theſe Works we had 10 Men kill'd and wounded. The 11th in the Morning the Mortar-Battery on the Counterſcarp in the Front of the Counterguard began to play. In the Evening the Trenches were reliev'd by Lieutenant-General Arnam, Majors-General Volkerſhoven and Vickenbach, with five Battalions for each Attack. Major-General Volkerſhoven, in going into the Trenches, receiv'd a ſlight Wound in the Breaſt. The Enemy made a ſmall Sally on the Right, but were immediately repuls'd. The 12th, about nine in the Morning, while the Enemy were playing their Batteries againſt the Village of Entiers with much greater Warmth than they had done before, the Beſieged came

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